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in recent times under the influence of population growth, industrial expansion, and international competition for markets. German diplomacy is characterized as, in general, vacillating and inferior to the diplomacy of other states, and the German masses are affirmed to be measurably responsible for the sabre-rattling and the bumptiousness which have impaired the favor with which the German name is regarded. But it is maintained that the inferiority of the German periodical press and the limited use in other countries of the German language have usually prevented the German side of international controversies from being properly presented to the world; and it is conceded that, in view of the populational and industrial conditions that have arisen in the empire, the determination to acquire sea-power, colonies, naval posts—in short, the much-talked-of “place in the sun”—has been natural, inevitable, and justifiable. In view of the decline of the birth-rate, the almost complete cessation of emigration, the phenomenally rapid growth of German foreign trade in the past two decades, and the large room left for development on existing lines, the empire's necessity seems to the reviewer less compelling than it is represented by the author to have been.

The second part of the volume is devoted to government and parties; the third to a group of contemporary national problems, *i. e.*, the Proletarian in Politics, the Church in Politics, the Administration of Alsace-Lorraine, and the Polish Question; and the fourth to Transformations and Tendencies, in municipal affairs, in education, and in public opinion as affected by the press. The book is one of no slight merit. It is not, and it does not purport to be, a treatise abounding in hitherto unknown facts or in novel interpretations. The threads which the author follows wind through familiar fields. None the less, the essentials of later German development are somewhat fully and very accurately described, in a style which, without being conspicuous, is fresh, vigorous, and acceptable. And it should be added that certain chapters, *e. g.*, those devoted to the Polish question and the issues of State and Church in the schools, comprise perhaps the best brief discussions of the subjects of which they treat to be had in English. Statistics are presented very sparingly, and there are practically no citations of authorities. Since the book is designed to engage the interest of the general reader, these aspects of it are perhaps justifiable. But space should have been found for a selected bibliography.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

The Diplomacy of the Great War. By ARTHUR BULLARD. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. xiv, 344.)

THIS interesting and suggestive volume is described in the preface as an attempt to provide an introductory text-book for a “first-year course in European diplomacy”. The author claims for it the “same relation to a treatise on diplomacy that a high school ‘algebra’ has to a text-book in ‘celestial mechanics’”.

The reviewer, however, has not found *The Diplomacy of the Great War* particularly useful even as an auxiliary text for the class room. For this purpose he greatly prefers Gibbons's *New Map of Europe*, which contains a more coherent body of facts couched in narrative form and illustrated by a more intimate knowledge of events.

The book is divided into four parts. The first book attempts to give the historical background of the war in eight chapters. Instead of beginning with the treaty of Frankfort or the year 1870 (as he should), the author opens with the Congress of Berlin (1878) about which he tells us some interesting things, but fails to indicate what was really accomplished there. He then leads us through the Europe of Bismarck and the Resurrection of France to the formation of the Entente Cordiale, the Algeiras Crisis, and Eight Years of Tension preceding the Fatal Year.

These chapters contain much keen and incisive observation and reveal considerable knowledge and even insight. The chapter on *Das Deutschtum* may aid us in understanding that marvellous quality of the contemporary German mind which apparently consists, ideally speaking, in knowing everything and understanding nothing.

In his account of affairs Moroccan, Mr. Bullard unfortunately follows Mœrel—a mere disaffected political pamphleteer—too closely and confidingly. One would think that our present difficulties in Mexico might enable an American to appreciate more sympathetically the task of the French in Morocco.

Book II., on the New Elements of Diplomacy, contains four good chapters on the Rights of Nations, Dollar Diplomacy, the Colonial World, and the Growth of Public Opinion. On all these topics there are bright and suggestive comments which whet the reader's appetite for more, but leave a sense of inadequacy of treatment.

Book III., on the Liquidation of this War, includes interesting chapters on the Military Outcome, Diplomatic Tactics, Division of the Spoils, the Fate of Turkey, etc., which are frankly hypothetical or tentative. From the text-book standpoint we should willingly exchange these speculations for more solid information.

Book IV., on the United States and Europe, contains much needed discussions of our National Policy, National Defense, etc. In these chapters the author exhibits himself as a somewhat naïve, timid, and provincial American with the customary illusions, prejudices, and limitations of Pan-Americanism.

The volume contains a critical bibliography which shows that Mr. Bullard has read widely and deeply on the causes of the war. The value of this bibliography is somewhat lessened by the failure, in most cases, to mention the time and place of publication. From the academic and pedagogic points of view, the value of the book as a whole is somewhat vitiated by the failure, in many instances, to give precise and definite information. For example, in his brief account of the Fashoda affair

(on pp. 47-48), the author fails to mention the date, and merely speaks of Fashoda as a "little mud village" on the Nile.

If Mr. Bullard has failed to produce a satisfactory text-book (his mode of treatment being much too subjective or impressionistic), he has succeeded in writing a very entertaining and stimulative volume. In the main he seems to have succeeded in his effort to be impartial. Though he confesses to a very definite "fondness for France", he leans backward rather than forward in his treatment of Moroccan affairs. If there is any failure of impartiality it is in his dealing with things British; against that nation he at times appears to harbor a secret grudge or antipathy. This may be because of his somewhat provincial Americanism, or it is perhaps because he has made too much use of Clapp's *Economic Aspects of the War*—a very biased statement of the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Great Britain during the first year of the war.

The pro-German will doubtless say that Mr. Bullard shows an anti-German bias, but his finding that the outbreak of the war was due to an unsuccessful bluff for prestige on Germany's part is in accord with the views of most unbiased neutral observers. On the basis of pro-German admissions and the evidence before us, he could hardly have come to any other conclusion. The jury which renders a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree need not answer to a charge of bias.

AMOS S. HERSHEY.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Storia degli Stati Uniti dell' America del Nord (1492-1914). Per VITO GARRETTO. (Milan: Ulrico Hoepli. 1916. Pp. xix, 505.)

THIS book is intended for the Italian public, not primarily for the Italian in this country. It is in many ways a pioneer venture. The author knows of but six previous accounts of our history in Italian, two of them translations. The only Italian work, aside from some studies of the explorers, which has deserved notice in this country, has been the admirable study of the Revolution by Botta. Yet interest in the United States is widespread among Italians of all classes. Those who have connections among immigrants are numerous, and others have exhibited a lively curiosity as to our political and educational systems, the position of women, inventions, Indians, and other unusual features of our life. The author has appreciated this interest, and has shared in it. He believes that Italian readers can best be initiated into American history by an Italian, and he has deliberately and carefully prepared himself for the task. He has visited America, and he has read broadly in American historical literature and sources. His choice of historical works, which is shown by a bibliography and voluminous notes, is not particularly discriminating, but at least includes representative books of all classes. Of sources, he has wisely taken those that